

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL.

VOL. XXXII.

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, FRIDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 21, 1890.

NO. 117.

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—THE JOURNAL—

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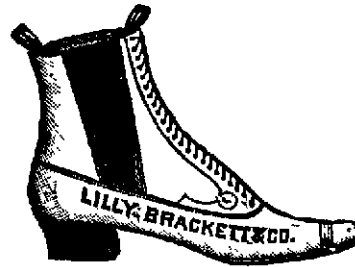
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JOHN F. LOMBE, Sec'y.

ORDINANCE NO. 12,

Of the Town of Reno, Washoe County, Nevada.

An Ordinance to Further Define the Fire Limits of the Town of Reno, and Making Regulations Concerning the Erection and Use of Buildings in Said Town.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS of Washoe County do hereby order as follows:

Section 1. The following described territory is hereby added to the fire limits of the town of Reno, to-wit: Commencing at a point in the center of Sierra and Fourth Streets, thence extending northwardly with the center of Sierra street to the center of Fifth street, thence easterly with the center of Fifth street to the center of Lake street, thence southerly with the center of Lake street to the center of Fourth street, thence westerly with the center of Fourth street to the place of beginning.

Sec. 2.—That all the provisions of the Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Define the Fire Limits of the Town of Reno, and Making Regulations Concerning the Erection and Use of Buildings in said town," passed June 6, A. D. 1889, shall in all respects be and the same be hereby made applicable to the above described limits.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County, this 21st day of February, A. D. 1890.

T. V. JULIEN, Clerk.

T. K. HUYERS, Chairman.

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ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE LATE

firm of Osburn & Shoemaker must make immediate settlement of their accounts, or collection of the same will be enforced. Call on R. S. Osburn, at the Bank of Nevada, and settle at once.

OSBURN & SHOEMAKER.

Reno, Feb. 4, 1890.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-

holders of the Orr Extension Ditch Co. will be held at the office of the company, Reno, Nevada, at 1 P. M., Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1890, for the election of officers for the coming year, and such other business as may come before the meeting. By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. J. BECKER, Secretary.

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

C. C. FOWNING, Editor and Proprietor.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Winnemucca Silver State comments as follows:

The Reno Journal says the Supreme Court could easily be spared to take a trip around the world. The Journal is right as there is nothing for the Court to do; yet, according to the Controller's report, the Court has cost the taxpayers of the State \$21,208 in 1889. Can Nevada, with its forty thousand inhabitants and State debt of over half a million, afford \$21,000 a year for the luxury of a Supreme Court? The people would doubtless answer the question with an emphatic no, but the Legislature who propose amendments to the Constitution do not give the subject a thought and the people have to maintain a judicial department, whose duties could easily be performed by the District Judges sitting as a Court of Appeal.

The fact is our State Constitution ought to be revised. It was framed when there were fewer than half a million inhabitants and at least a million inhabitants and a corresponding amount of taxable property in a few years. The government machinery which it provides for is too cumbersome and expensive for a State with less than \$30,000,000 of taxable property and not over 50,000 inhabitants, but the Legislature always thinks otherwise and will make no provision for calling a convention to revise the Constitution.

The Louisiana Lottery Company is making an effort to retain its corporate life. Its next move, it is said, will be an enormous bribe to the Louisiana Legislature for the renewal of its present charter, which will expire two years hence. Its proposition will be to pay the entire State debt, amounting to from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000. The lottery is earning \$250,000 a month, or \$3,000,000 per year, net. Many prominent Louisianians fear the bribe may be accepted.

The Carnegie Free Library.

Special to the Journal.

Perrisburg, Feb. 20.—The formal dedication of the Carnegie free library at Allegheny took place this evening, and the institution was declared open by President Harrison. The elegant music hall was filled by the audience long before the hour for opening arrived. At 8 o'clock President Harrison and Carnegie arrived. The President, Carnegie, Enoch Pratt, of Baltimore, and George Lander occupied a box to the left of the stage. In the right hand box Governor Beaver, Congressman Dalzell and Bayne and Prof. Langley were seated. The exercises opened with singing "America" by the Mozart Society. After the religious ceremonies Mr. Carnegie publicly thanked the Committee for their devotion to the work, the President, Governor, Congressman, and Pratt, of Baltimore, pioneer of free libraries, for their presence, having loaned the speaker and citizens by traveling hundreds of miles that they might set the stamp of their approval upon the dedication. At the conclusion of his address, Carnegie handed Mayor Pearson the key to the building and the latter, in a brief speech, accepted the trust imposed in him.

President Harrison was the next speaker. After paying his compliments to Allegheny country and to its industries, he said in part: "I saw to-day in these great works human industry of young men, not yet in middle life, controlling great mills, and the suggestion came to my mind how the institution would promote the interests and intelligence of the young men of this prosperous country, because it is the mind of man that has wrought all these great achievements. The hand is not cunning in itself. It is from the brain it gets the impulse and thinking that enables it to perform difficult tasks, which are alone to distinguish men. I hope that the institution may carry with it always, and with every book, that rests upon its shelves, the suggestion to those who will participate in its blessings: 'Read and think;' because, unless thinking accompanies reading there is not much profit in books. I congratulate you that you have citizens who could conceive a work like this. May I not do what I will with my own is a selfish spirit that dictates to personal luxury. How much higher and nobler the use of accumulative wealth have we before us in this magnificent structure to-night. It gives me great pleasure to be associated with the inauguration of this great enterprise. No one can tell how wide and deep and strong the stream will be that shall have its origin here. We cannot follow it through the generations that are to come. It is left in your charge, citizens of Allegheny, and speaking for its generous donor, I declare it now opened to public use, and a place of assembly for all, and I charge you that you care for it in such a manner that its highest usefulness may be reached, and that it may not in your hands fall below the high thought which was in the mind of him who has out of his personal means erected and dedicated this library to public use." [Great applause.]

President Harrison was followed by Mr. Pratt, of Baltimore, Governor Beaver, Congressman Dalzell, Bayne and others. The President and party were then escorted through the art gallery, after which they entered carriages and were driven to the Duquesne Club. The doors of the library were then thrown open for the rest of the evening to public inspection. The building cost \$300,000, and includes a library, art gallery and music hall.

The Outlook for 1892.

The Governors of the Republican States stand by Speaker Reed, and the Republicans of those States stand by the Governor. The outlook of a solid North in 1892 already appears upon the horizon.—Philadelphia Press.

THE WORLD'S FAIR SITE.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND WASHINGTON FIGHTING FOR PLACE.

The Florida Killing Case Under Discussion In The Senate.

The World's Fair.

Special to the Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Speaking in the House on the Fair site Mr. Eliot said Chicago surpassed any other place in facilities for travel and its ability to care for people. The hotels were on an enormous scale and never have been overtaxed. The city was accessible to the mining regions of Pennsylvania, and the great agricultural belts of the West. Commerce was carried on there in the grandest scale by land and water. Chicago's tonnage was second in size among the American cities. The site at Chicago was already on lands that were level and no preparations were required. It would leave a great empty space in the Treasury after New York had blasted away enough rock to afford a site. Placed in the interior the Fair would be visited by many more people than if placed at tide water. The people of Chicago were enthusiastic, they were not bickering among themselves, what proportion of the attendance at the Fair would be composed of foreign visitors, perhaps 150,000 at most. He expected 15,000,000 Americans to attend the fair. Would it be proper to require 7,000,000 people to travel to the extreme edge of the country as they would have to do if the Fair was held in New York.

Flower spoke in behalf of New York. He believed the selection of New York meant the greatest possible success of the undertaking. New York would assume the financial responsibility and make the Fair a success. The site was ready for use, containing 300 acres. No other city had met this question of site and solved it. New York is the half way station between the greater part of the country and the world. American manufacturers and agriculturists would have greater incentives to exhibit wares and products in New York City than any other, by reason of the fact that they would have a larger local assembly to be instructed and benefited, and by reason of the further fact the goods would be thrown into comparison with wares and products in the great commercial exchange of the Continent. Therefore with a guarantee on the part of New York of pecuniary success of the Fair, with its dense population, many points of interest, ample accommodations for visitors, and beautiful site in lands, New York was better prepared than any other city. He asked if the House was prepared to vote from the Treasury five or ten millions for the location of the Fair at Chicago, St. Louis, or Washington, when it could be located in New York without any appropriation from the Government. In conclusion Flower announced he had just received a telegram to the effect that Governor Hill had signed the Fair bill.

Adams, of Illinois, said the people of Chicago were working men, business men and capitalists, and all agreed in asking Congress to allow the great celebration of 1892 to be held in their city. They were prepared to meet the responsibility. The world knew they have been in the habit of succeeding in what they undertake. Chicago had many advantages as the location for the exhibition. Chicago could guarantee the financial success of the undertaking. They had raised \$5,000,000 by voluntary subscription, and were about to raise \$5,000,000 more by the issue of bonds. Another guarantee was that the subscription fund, while it came mainly from Chicago, came also from the outside. Nearly every State in the Union was represented.

McCree, of Kentucky, earnestly argued in favor of Chicago, saying the three greatest national celebrations ever held in this country were held in the East; that it was now the turn of the West. He argued that the Fair should not be held on the rim of the country, but in the interior.

Coleman, of Michigan, spoke warmly in favor of Chicago which, he said, was the most marvelous city the world had ever looked upon.

Taylor, of Illinois, said there was a great country in the West, of which the people of New York knew very little, and he desired the Fair in the West to educate the people of New York. He concluded by telling of the country surrounding Chicago, and the patronage which could be expected to be bestowed upon the Fair if held there.

Perkins, of Kansas, said Chicago was the proper place for the Fair, but, if it was to be an European Fair, let us go to London. (applause). If it was to be for the benefit of the patriotic citizens of this country, it should go to the great interior city, the representative of the great industries of the country, and hold there an exposition that would be an honor to the country.

Lawler, of Illinois, said he held a petition signed by thousands of workmen of every city in the Union, except New York, asking that the exposition be located at Chicago. He detailed her advantages. Chipman, of Michigan, followed in a glowing tribute to Chicago, the present metropolis of the West and the future metropolis of the whole country.

Frank, of Missouri, opened the battle for St. Louis. "The site for the Fair, he said, 'was to be chosen upon sound reasons. Chicago vied with New York in political animus, supplemented by sordid mercenary aims. St. Louis offered the advantages of location and was accessible to the greatest number of citizens of the United States and Southern Republics. St. Louis' hospitality was known the world over, and her climate was excellent. She would bid the world welcome to a nursery of virtue, not a morass of vice.'

Neederhaus, of Missouri, extolled the talents of the business men of St. Louis. He said that he had there been able to start and carry on a business that had not an equal in the world. The people of St. Louis knew how to hold a Fair and make it a success.

Stone, of Missouri, enlarged upon the advantages of the geographical position of St. Louis, and of the mineral wealth of surrounding country, its cereal products and great internal commerce.

Breakenridge, of Arkansas, followed in the same line.

Doekery, of Missouri, spoke in complimentary terms of other competing cities but dismissed New York and Chicago on account of their location, and Washington for financial reasons.

McComas, of Maryland, was for an exposition wherever it was to be held. But it was historically fitting that the exposition should be held here in Washington, in the district bearing the name of the discoverer of the continent. He appealed to the friends of Chicago, New York and St. Louis to come together peacefully here on national ground.

Lee, of Virginia, Coleman, of Louisiana, Compton and Stockbridge, of Maryland, also spoke in favor of Washington, and then the House adjourned until to-morrow.

Government Ownership of Railroads.

Special to the Journal.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—The annual report of the Chicago & Alton road for the year 1889 shows the following figures: Gross earnings, \$7,516,616; increase, \$5,151; operating expenses, \$4,571,736; decrease, \$96,313; net earnings, \$2,944,880; increase, \$101,500.

The question of railway legislation by States and by the General Government is treated at great length by President Blackstone, and the statement is made that railroad property has been greatly depressed thereby. The report says: "We should not complain unless prepared to suggest a remedy." The suggestion is made that the National Government shall acquire the ownership of all the railroads in the United States now used for interstate traffic, by the exercise of its right of eminent domain, or by purchase, payment therefor to be made by Government bonds bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent. per annum, to be redeemed by annual application to a sinking fund, equal in amount to 1 per cent. of the whole amount of such bonds issued. The annual interest and sinking fund to be paid from net earnings and rates for transportation reduced from year to year so as to provide no more money than needed for such payments. Other details are elaborated at length, the chief feature being a proposal that the government of roads and making of rates be vested in a Board of National Railroad Directors, and that all railroad employees, after one year's service, shall not be subject to discharge without cause and proper investigation. The report, in conclusion, sarcastically observes that nothing less potent than the special interposition of Providence can so change public sentiment as to induce the Government to admit it has been in the least degree unjust in its treatment of railroads during the past twenty years.

"Knowledge is Power."

Special to the Journal.

New York, Feb. 20.—The educational conference met this morning. Ex-President Sheldon proposed a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, declaring that the association regarded the public school system as the chief source of civilization, and the bulwark of civil and religious liberty, approved placing the American flag over school houses, and recommended the study of the Declaration of Independence and other historical American papers; that they could meet hostile criticisms and make the public schools of the highest moral instruction without any sectarian bias. H. S. Tarbell, of Providence, introduced a resolution approving the recommendation of the Indian Commissioner in dealing with the education of Indian children.

A Widow Too Quick.

Special to the Journal.

BRAINERD, Miss., Feb. 20.—The story of a widow of half a marriage night is the sensation in this city to-day. Last night Miss Dean was married to J. Bulmer, yard-train clerk of the Northern Pacific. After an evening spent with friends, the twain retired. In a few minutes the remaining guests were terrified to see the bride rush downstairs, in night attire, with the cry: "Husband dead or in faint." Rushing up stairs the excited guests found the bridegroom in the bed unconscious. A doctor was hastily summoned, and confirmed the worst fears. Heart failure caused death.

Suspect Arrested.

Special to the Journal.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—J. B. Kelly, the alleged Cronin suspect, was arrested at St. Louis yesterday, and arrived here to-night. Mrs. Conklin and Frank Sonnan utterly failed to identify him as the man who drove Cronin away from the house. Other witnesses will be given an opportunity to see to-morrow if he is identical with the long-sought-for "Simonds."

The Florida Killing.

Special to the Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—In the Senate the resolution heretofore offered by Chandler, calling on the Attorney General for information regarding the assassination of Deputy Marshal Saunders, at Quincy, Florida, was taken up and Pascoe resumed his remarks in regard to it. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read various documents, newspaper articles, and proceedings of a public meeting denunciatory of the conduct and character of the United States Court and its officers in the Northern District of Florida. These representations (he said), might lead to throw some light on the causes leading up to the sad affair at Quincy. In conclusion, Pascoe offered an amendment directing the Attorney General to inform the Senate also whether any efforts had been made by the Department of Justice to correct the action of the officers of the Court, which resulted in partisan injuries, made up mainly from one political party; also directing the Attorney General to inform the Senate whether he had any information of an official letter, written by Marshal Mizell, directing the names of "true and tried Republicans," for jurors, etc.

Hawley said the remarks of the Senator from Florida, and the amendment, seemed a premature apology for the murder. It was evident the amendment was intended to mitigate the judgment of the public mind on the crime, which even a Democratic paper in Florida stigmatized as brutal, infamous and cowardly; Senator Pascoe had represented Saunders as not having been always a good man, and a fair inference from his remarks would be that there would not be much objection to Saunders being killed if it could only have been done in a less objectionable way. He wished Senator Pascoe to understand distinctly that his speech was regarded by Republican Senators as an attempt to make a sort of left-handed apology for the murder, and evade investigation.

Three Boys Drowned.

Special to the Journal.

PORT DOVER, Ont., Feb. 20.—Three boys were skating on Dover Lake yesterday, when the ice broke, and all were drowned before help could reach them.

He Should Have Only Shot Himself.

Special to the Journal.

BIG RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 20.—Last night Frank Trowbridge fatally shot his wife, and then suicided.

BIDWELL NOTES.—Through the kindness of County Clerk Poor, we received the following news written to him by Wm. Muller, of Fort Bidwell, under date of February 2d: Hay is held at from \$15 to \$20 per ton, some horses have died on the range. Charley Alexander had just arrived on snowshoes from Warner valley, and reports them the only means of travel. In the valley the snow was leaving fast and the young grass was about two inches high. Cattle are doing better, but the loss is terrific.—Modoc Independent.

May Pension the Treasury.

Now a bill awarding pensions to army nurses has been introduced in Congress. Pretty soon it will be necessary to pension the United States Treasury.—Chicago News.

NEW TO-DAY.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alums or phosphate powders. Sold only in this country. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.

DO YOU INTEND TO BUILD?

If so now is the time to get your PLANS AND ESTIMATES MADE

I am now prepared to make plans and estimates at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, and Guarantee Satisfaction.

G. E. HOLESWORTH, Agent for steel roofing, Restoration and plaster of business, 117 First Street, near Virginia.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF CLAUD F. SETTLER, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Aubin Bergeret, as Executor of the last will and testament of CLAUD F. SETTLER, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to present and exhibit the same, together with the necessary vouchers in support thereof, within the month of February, 1890, at the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned as Executor, at the office of S. D. King, attorney at law, on the west side of Virginia street, between First and Second streets, in the town of Reno, Washoe county, State of Nevada, for settlement and adjustment. AUBIN BERGERET, Executor of the last will and testament of CLAUD F. SETTLER, deceased. Reno, Nevada, February 21, 1890.

RENO ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F.

PUBLIC INSTALLATION THE OFFICERS and members of Truckee Lodge No. 14, Reno Lodge No. 19 and Nevada Rebekah Degree Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F., are cordially invited to attend a public installation of Reno Encampment No. 5, on Monday evening, February 24, 1890. By order JOHN BORN, Chief Patriarch.

OPERA HOUSE DRY GOODS STORE.

SECOND MONTH

—OF THE—

GREAT AUCTION SALE!

—OF—

DRY GOODS

—AT THE—

OPERA HOUSE

Dry Goods Store.

Having returned from San Francisco, I will commence on

Monday, February 17th,

To continue the Great Auction Sale of

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES.

10,000 yards of all wool dress goods.
500 yards fancy striped wrapper flannels.
10,000 yards of bleached and unbleached muslin.
500 jackets for ladies and misses.
500 pairs of ladies' kid shoes.
500 pairs of childrens' shoes.
1,000 pair men and boy's boots.
500 suits of clothing for men and boys.
Underwear for men, women and children in innumerable quantities.
1,000 pairs white and colored blankets.
200 comforters.

The above goods are all of the BEST QUALITY and will be sold to the

HIGHEST BIDDER FOR CASH.

Sales to commence at 2 o'clock and 7 P. M. sharp, so come on time to insure sitting room, for soon after the auction commences each day standing room is at a premium. This sale will continue until April 1st, and will be a fine opportunity for parties to lay in their supply for the Spring and Summer, and at

AT ONE HALF THE PRICE

Which is asked at other Houses in our City.

Respectfully,

C. W. BOOTON.

N. B. I have been told that unscrupulous merchants say that I am selling auction goods, but all I have to say is that a better selected stock was never brought to our city, as all who purchased at the last auction can testify that my goods were of the best quality.

C. W. BOOTON, Auctioneer.

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

PRICE OF DAILY JOURNAL,
12 CENTS PER WEEK.

BREVITIES.

The flowers will bloom in the Spring.
D. A. Bender was over from Carson yesterday.

Israel Luco, of the Inyo Marble Works, is in town.
Dick Cowles came up from Wadsworth last night.

The overland mails are now going on the Southern route.

Don't forget the ball to-night. Go and have a good time.

The telegraph wires on the mountains are badly demoralized.

John Sparks came up from the Bay on yesterday's delayed train.

W. R. Chamberlain got back from the Bay on the delayed train yesterday afternoon.

Cohoon has taken the Brooks McLane sideboard place, and with Harry Farrell's aid, will dispense good liquors to the public.

News came from the north last evening that Uncle Jake McKissick was loser to the extent of 3,000 sheep, and that others were also heavy losers.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Inyo Canal Company (of Carson City, Nevada), will be held at the office of the company, Carson, on Tuesday, March 4, 1890, at 1 o'clock p. m.

The snow storm seems to be over for the present so far as Reno is concerned. It quit snowing last evening, and turned colder. Ayer's almanac predicts cold weather to-day and to-morrow.

All orders for the "Snowbound," the first blockade souvenir, must be addressed to Geo. T. McNulty, care Pacific Press Clipping Bureau, San Francisco, Cal., and not care "The Chronicle," as before.

Judge Bigelow is still a very sick man, and has some notion of seeking a change of climate. He will not hear any motions or make any orders for the ensuing three weeks, and during that period lawyers and clients can shiver alone.

The Modoc Independent says it is reported that the soldiers stationed at Fort Bidwell have been ordered to move to Arizona as soon as the roads become passable; also that no troops have been ordered to Bidwell in their stead. This is considered by some to mean abandonment of the post.

THE RAILROAD SITUATION.

The Blockade in the Mountains, and the Storm Still Raging.

At 3:15 yesterday afternoon No. 3, the mail train that left San Francisco Monday night, arrived in Reno, having been detained on the mountains for 60 hours. It was held at Alta 36 hours, at Blue Canyon 12 hours, and was carried from station to siding, and from siding to station, whenever the plows could get through, leaving the Summit at 12:35 p. m. yesterday. Supt. Fillmore reports that it will be 36 or 40 hours before any other trains are liable to get through between Emigrant Gap and Alta. The delayed passenger trains at Truckee are still there. There are now three trains at Reno, and another will be in this morning from the East. Another train will arrive to-night, and all of them will be held here until the mountains are clear.

The barometer is low and the air is full of moisture, and the outlook not very encouraging.

Do You Intend to Build?

Persons who contemplate building in the Spring should get their plans and estimates all ready now so that when the fair weather sets in work can commence at once, and mistakes and extra expense avoided that are liable to occur in hastily made plans and estimates. G. E. Holsworth, the architect, who needs no better recommendation than the handsome buildings he has erected in Reno, is prepared to draw plans, make estimates and erect buildings of all kinds at the lowest possible figures. Consult him before building your home or business block. He is also agent for a first-class article of steel roofing. See his advertisement under "New To-day."

Suits for Insurance.

In the Humboldt District Court John Callow, by his attorney, Judge Bonfield, has brought suit against the South Pacific Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of New Zealand; the Suez Fire Insurance, of Copenhagen; the Southern Insurance Company, of New Orleans; the National Insurance Company, of Ireland; the Atlas Insurance Company and the Williamsburgh City Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; for amounts ranging from \$500 to \$1,500, making in all \$7,000—the amount for which the Sisson Mill, situated at Jackson Mountain, was insured. The mill was totally destroyed by fire on the 13th day of February, 1890.

A Newspaper Mortgage.

A chattel mortgage executed by the Alta California Publishing Company on the 14th of January, 1890, to James G. Fair was filed in the San Francisco County Recorder's office Monday at the request of the mortgagee. The property mortgaged is the engine, boiler, printing presses and material of the corporation contained in the building, 559, California street. The mortgage is given as security for a promissory note, executed by the company on the same date as the mortgage, for \$11,051 65, and payable one day after date.

ALTURAS FLOODED.

The Worst Flood Ever Known—People Driven from Their Homes, but No Serious Damage—Incidents, Etc.

The Alturas Independent, of February 6th, received at Reno yesterday, says:

Alturas is having a flood. It is not so bad as the Johnston flood, but it exceeds anything of the kind ever before witnessed in the town. The flood was due to two causes: First, there was a large amount of snow on the ground. A thaw started in last Saturday and the snow melted rapidly, added to which there was considerable warm rain. Second, the water in the river was frozen and there was in the channel of the river a solid bed of ice at least a foot thick. This ice raised with the water, and there being no escape for it, it remained in the channel, forming a dam for miles in length and causing the water to back up and overflow much worse than it would have done had the river been clear of ice. Monday afternoon the river began to raise, and by Tuesday morning it was back full and reported to be running out above town on the south side. People expected a big flood and quite a number began to prepare for it. At first it was thought to try to start the ice gorge, but this idea was soon abandoned, as an examination showed that it extended for miles up and down the river. By 1 o'clock in the afternoon the water was getting uncomfortably deep on the south side of the river, and by 3 o'clock it began to make its appearance on the north side, and the flat extending from Main street to the school house was a vast lake. An hour later it was pouring through the streets in every direction, and growing deeper every minute. By 5 o'clock it began to enter the houses on the south side of the river, and on the flat on the north side. Then began a lively scene, of people moving their families and livestock. The folks living in those parts of town mentioned hastily piled up their furniture, gathered up a few necessary articles, and plunging into wagons were driven to the northern part of town and sought refuge with their friends on "Nob Hill," as it has been termed. By 7 o'clock it was reported that the water had entered Gleason's saloon and Madden's store, and was about four inches deep in the Independent office. By 9 o'clock it was in every business house in town, and A. J. Frank's drug store. About the same hour the Congregational Church was surrounded. This point is the extreme northern limit of the flat, and there was no danger of the water going further in that direction. Of all the floods that have occurred since our residence of over fifteen years in the town, this is the first time people ever had to vacate their houses, and it is the first time water ever entered into this office, more than to merely ooze through the cracks in the floor. Yesterday we could not get into the office, but this morning, the water having subsided, we managed to get here, and find by the mark on the wall that it was 13 inches deep. There is still water in the office, and as we write this the sediment and slush is an inch deep. We took the presentation Tuesday afternoon to put paper and other perishable stuff out of reach of the water, and consequently we have no loss to record, and this, we believe, was the case with everyone in town. From parties who were up and watching we learn that the water reached its highest point about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when it began to recede and fell some 12 inches during the next 15 hours. There was another raise last night, but the water is not as high by more than a foot as it was yesterday morning.

JANUARY WEATHER.

Something for Nevadans to Cut Out and Paste in Their Hats.

The JOURNAL is in receipt of the January Review of the Nevada Weather Service—Chas. W. Friend, Director, and H. E. Wilkinson, U. S. Signal Corps, Assistant. All Nevadans should cut it out and paste it in their hats for reference, for the storm of that month has never been equalled in the Sagebrush State, and probably never will be again:

PRECIPITATION.

The precipitation during January was generally in the form of snow and very heavy, except in the southern portion of the State, where light rains occurred. From all records the snowfall for the month appears unprecedented since Nevada was settled by the whites, while its effects have been disastrous to stockmen, and a complete check to travel during the latter part of the month. There was but one station in Nevada—El Dorado Canyon—which did not report snow in depths ranging from two inches at Gold Mountain to 11 inches at Ruby Hill, White Pine county. The average fall of snow at the 20 stations reporting was 35.1 inches, while the average precipitation (rain and melted snow) was 3.81 inches, which amount to 1.59 inches above the normal for the month of January, 1889. The greatest amount of precipitation reported from any one station was 9.30 inches at Ruby Hill, following which came Verdi at 9.11 inches, and Lewers' ranch with 8.23 inches. El Dorado Canyon reports the least—4.9 of an inch—while Gold Mountain only reports 0.63 inch.

Those excessive snows so covered the ground as to leave all animals on the ranges destitute of feed, thus entailing great loss to the cattlemen. In the northern counties the loss is estimated at fully 50 per cent., on account of starvation and exposure, the country now being covered with carcasses in every direction. In the western counties the loss will probably not be so great. All the railroads as well as the public roads, were impassable during the latter half of the month, on account of the heavy snow, which, assisted by brisk winds, kept the roads filled as fast as cleared out. On the 15th the Central Pacific was compelled to abandon their trains on account of the immense depth of snow in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, ranging in depth from a few inches to from 20 to 30 feet, which completely baffled the united efforts of three powerful snow plows and thousands of men with shovels. The blockade remained intact on the 31st of the month, while no mails had reached Nevada from the west during the entire time. This was the heaviest blockade the Central Pacific had ever been called upon to cope with since it opened. The former blockade of note occurred in 1874, when the road was closed for about eight days.

TEMPERATURE AND WEATHER.

The month has been characterized by low temperature and heavy snows. From the 4th to the 9th nearly every station in the State reported temperature below zero, while at Elko the temperature was below zero on the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 26th, 27th and 28th, giving a monthly mean minimum temperature of 4.4 degrees below zero, while the minimum temperature at the same station was 42.0 below zero, which is the lowest reported. From a total of 27 stations reporting in Nevada, there was but three points where the temperature did not go below zero—El Dorado Canyon, Gold Mountain and Virginia City—two of which are in the southern portion of the State. At Carson City a minimum temperature of 27.0 degrees below zero was not recorded on the 8th, which is the lowest ever recorded in a period of sixteen years, by nine degrees. The mean temperature for the State was 20.4 degrees, which was 2.7 degrees below the normal and 5.8 degrees below the mean temperature for the same month in 1889. The highest temperature reported was 73.2 degrees, at El Dorado Canyon on the 28th. The monthly range for the State was 115.2 degrees. These extremes have been very severe on all stock on the ranges throughout the northern portion of the State. The weather was generally cloudy, there being on an average from 29 stations 11.1 cloudless days, 7.6 partly cloudy days, 12.0 cloudy days and 9.9 days on which rain or snow fell. The winds were generally southerly.

ANOTHER BLOCKADE.

Snow Drifting in the Mountains. The Silver State remarks:

Almost continuous snow storms and high winds in the Sierra Nevada render it almost impossible to keep the railroad open. The snow drifts into open cuts faster than snow-plows and shovellers can clear them, and blockades the road. Night before last trains were stopped again by snow drifts west of Truckee and there was no through train from west of the mountains yesterday. A train made up at Wadsworth went east yesterday afternoon, but it carried no mail. This morning the blockade had not been raised, but the men at the front hoped to get the road open to-day. A train from Reno is expected this afternoon.

This winter will be remembered in the annals of railroading as the worst ever experienced on the Pacific Coast.

Probably Will Build.

The Tocomara Times-Review says: The Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Workmen have appointed a committee, from their several lodges, to act as a general committee of the four orders, for the purpose of making arrangements for the building of a new hall. It is proposed to erect a two-story building, the upper portion of which will be fitted up as a lodge room for the above named societies. The present hall used for that purpose, besides being in a basement, is entirely too small, and not at all suitable in other respects for a place of meeting for secret societies.

Sierra Valley.

The Quincy National thinks the coming season should be one better for Sierra Valley than any for years past. The people there suffered much during the past two years because of dry years. This year the ground will have a thorough wetting. Grass, hay and grain crops will be much better. The dairy-men and stock-raisers should prosper.

When baby was sick,

We gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child,

She cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss,

She clung to Castoria.

When she had Children,

She gave them Castoria.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. Feb. 21-awf-ly

Notice.

On and after July 19, 1889, George Becker, proprietor of the Reno Soda and Bottling works, will fill and deliver in Reno:

Soda, cream and lemon, per doz. \$ 50
Sarsaparilla, per doz. 50
Ginger ale, per doz. 75
Sarsaparilla and Iron, per doz. 75
Pacific bottled beer, per case 3 50
Fredricksburg San Jose beer, per case 3 50

WHAT ON EARTH.

Is the reason people will not, can not or do not see any difference in cheap nostrums put up by cheap John houses or irresponsible parties at enormous profits, rather than take a medicine of world wide reputation and one that is giving universal satisfaction at equal price? No medicine in the world is giving such unparalleled satisfaction for purifying the blood as BEEDE'S BLOOD PURIFIER AND BLOOD MAKER, and every bottle that does not do its work will cost you nothing.

OSBURN & SROEMAKER, Druggists

Go to Lange & Schmitt's for ranges, and cook stoves. Best assortment in the State.

Paint your house with the best mixed paint, sold by Lange & Schmitt.

The New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Washington train will leave the Union depot, Reno, this morning at the usual hour.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Peculiar

Many peculiar points make Hood's Sarsaparilla superior to all other medicines. Peculiar in combination, proportion, and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the full curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom.

Peculiar in its economy—Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "One Hundred Doses One Dollar." Medicines in larger and smaller bottles require larger doses, and do not produce as good results as Hood's. Peculiar in its medicinal merits, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown, and has won for itself the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered."

Peculiar in its "good name at home,"—there is now more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell, where it is made, than of all other blood purifiers. Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad, no other preparation has ever attained such popularity in so short a time, and retained its popularity and confidence among all classes of people so steadfastly. Do not be induced to buy other preparations, but be sure to get the Peculiar Medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

RICHARD HERZ,

RENO, NEVADA.



PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO—
Engraving and Watch Repairing
STANDARD TIME TAKEN BY TRANSIT

PINNIGER.

APOTHECARY,

Corner Virginia Street and Commercial Row.

NOTICE.

THE COLLECTOR OF THE RENO Water Company has been instructed to strictly enforce the rules and regulations of the company. By order of the President, AUGUST RENO WATER CO.

NEVADA BUSINESS.

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY AND WEEKLY RENO JOURNAL, established 30 years. If you want to do business in Nevada, advertise in the JOURNAL.

PALACE DRY GOODS STORE.

GRAND ANNUAL

CLEARANCE SALE!

—AT THE—

PALACE

Dry Goods and Carpet House.

—COMMENCING—

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17TH.

WE inaugurate our Grand Annual Clearance Sale with a Sweeping and General Cut in Prices throughout the remainder of our Winter Stock of Dry Goods, which includes an immense quantity of seasonable goods that must be disposed of before the arrival of Spring importations. As examples of the Matchless Bargains Offered in Every Department, we append a number of attractive lines of

DRESS GOODS!

And as an Additional Inducement to an Early Call we include the Following Goods at

Astounding Reductions From Former Prices!

1000 yards of staple Gingham in blue and white, brown and white, green and white checks, fast colors, at only 5 cents per yard.
10 pieces checked Nainsook and Organdies, suitable for aprons and children's drawers, at 8 1/2 cents per yard, worth a bit a yard.
25 dozen misses' and children's solid colored, soft ribbed cotton Hose, in black, brown and navy, sizes 5 to 8 1/2, at 25 cents per pair, worth 50 cents.
12 dozen ladies' perfect fitting and well finished drab Corsets, sizes 18 to 30, at 50 cents a pair, worth double.
25 dozen ladies' merino Undervests, sizes 30 to 38, at only 25 cents each.
12 dozen misses' all wool, full finished cashmere Hose, in black, garnet, navy and seal brown, splendid quality, down to 25 cents per pair.
15 pieces roller Toweling will be sold at 5 cents per yard.

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!—At 50 cents, 40 pieces marbled Silk Plushes, in all the latest shades—worth 75 cents.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT!

At 50 cents, 10 pieces black, real Mohair Sicilian, 54 inches wide, worth 75 cents.
At 50 cents, 8 pieces black, iron frame Alpaca, 40 inches wide, worth 75 cents.
At 65 cents—6 pieces black, real Mohair, silk finished Alpaca, 40 inches wide—worth 90 cents.
At 75 cents, 9 pieces black, Mohair Sicilian, 40 inches wide, worth \$1 00.

At 20 cents, 15 pieces double fold, full yard wide, cashmere Serge, all desirable colors including black, down to 20 cents per yard.
At 40 cents, 10 pieces excellent quality French Cashmere in all the leading colors, usual price 65 cents.

At 40 cents, 12 pieces double fold, all wool Trecoats, in the following shades: garnet, myrtle, seal, navy, serpent, cardinal, etc., down to 40 cents per yard.
There will be bargains offered in Flannels, Blankets, Comforters; bargains in Domestic, bargains in ladies' fine Hosiery; bargains in Cloaks of every description; bargains in every department, too numerous to mention.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS will be offered in Carpets, Oil Cloths and Wall Paper.

It is our desire to make this clearance sale a lasting remembrance and will, therefore, place on sale many bargains not enumerated in this list. Be on hand early.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17,

And secure some of the many bargains offered.

The Palace Dry Goods House

H. J. THYES.

H. J. THYES,

—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

First National Bank Building, Reno, Nevada.

Sole Agent for the State of Nevada for Schmidt & Co.'s Sarsaparilla and Iron Water, from Stockton, Cal.

And Idaho Mineral Water and Ginger Ale from Idaho Soda Springs. I also handle Sierra Beer from Boca, Cal., exclusively. Trade and Families supplied. Good delivered free of charge in town.

FIRST-CLASS SIDEBBOARD.

G. GULLING, President. W. S. BENDER, Vice Pres. Wm. Henry, Secretary. First Natl. Bank, Treasurer

RENO MILL & LUMBER CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER,

GREEN AND DRIED FRUIT,

Vegetables, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware

TOBACCOES, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

All the novelties in Fancy Groceries. No need to send away for choice goods. Cash trade solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

RENO LIVERY AND FEED STABLE,

Opposite the R. R. Depot, Reno.

J. A. POTHOFF, PROPRIETOR.

Horses, Buggies and Saddle Horses

—TO LET—

Best Turnouts Constantly on Hand.

Horses Boarded by the Day, Week or Month.

PALACE RESTAURANT,

IN PALACE HOTEL, . . . RENO, NEVADA.

J. GODFREY, Proprietor.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS,

DAY OR NIGHT.

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE

The public can rest assured that the Palace Restaurant will be maintained in a first-class manner.

We have also attached a large Bay View with good Stables. Also Corral for loose stock well watered. REARER TO LET.

And Horses Boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Terms to suit the times.

REARER TO LET.

REARER TO LET.

